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ENAMEL.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1890.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 471.

A. GORDON & CO.
BREWERS AND BOTTLERS
TO HER MAJESTY
AND H.E.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
CALEDONIAN ROAD, N.1.
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LYNDHURST ROAD, S.E.
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Supplied in
44, 9, and 18 GALLON CASKS
BOTTLED BEERS from 2s. 6d. per Doz. to
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DELIVERIES IN LONDON DAILY
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A. GORDON & CO.

THIRD EDITION. "THE PEOPLE" OFFICE. Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
OTTAWA, October 17.—The possibility of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien visiting Canada is attracting some attention here, and the officials of the Department of Justice are looking up the point whether the two gentlemen, being fugitives from British justice, would be amenable to the Canadian law in the event of their entering the Dominion.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, October 17.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien informed a Dalziel reporter to-day that they intended being present at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but will not renew their claims to be treated as political refugees, lest they should be accused of abusing the generous hospitality accorded them in France.

PARIS, October 16.—In an interview to-day, Mr. O'Brien said: "It was no easy matter to get away from Ireland, for we were closely watched. The English Government officials, in making the trial at Tipperary drag, hoped to prevent our going to America, but we beat their plans by leaving in spite of them. The night was foggy, and we knew we were closely watched. In order to elude the vigilance of the detectives who might have pursued us, we kept a course close to the shore, but even then we had to be careful to avoid being seen by the coastguard. On the Sunday evening a boat from Falmouth came alongside our yacht, and the crew questioned us as to the character and destination of our craft. We believed that the boat had been sent to capture us, and we felt that we were lost. But suddenly a mist began falling, thanks to which we were able to make our escape. Navigation was very difficult, because almost the entire time we were in a complete fog, and our sails were useless. We succeeded at last in losing sight of the English coast, and making for France. An English cutter, the name of which we did not ascertain, followed us. Our captain was not acquainted with the Cherbourg roads, and took a wrong course, which carried us to Guernsey, when we had to retrace our path. At last we arrived at Cherbourg, and came on Friday morning to Paris."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

MORE BOUTANGIST REVELATIONS.

PARIS, October 18.—A further instalment of the "Confessions de Boutangisme" is published to-day, giving an account of the futile attempts made by M. Naquet to ascertain the source of the funds placed at the disposal of the party, and describing General Boulanger's interview with the Comte de Paris in the apartments of the Duchesse d'Uzes at the Alexandra Hotel, in London. The conversation during this meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, had reference to the elections which were then approaching, to the use to be made of the victory which was regarded as certain, to the appeal to the constituent country, to the meeting of the constituent assembly, and finally to the abolition of the laws of exception and proscription. General Boulanger went away highly satisfied with the interview. The account proceeds to state that the Royalists had collected for the electoral campaign 5,000,000fr., of which 2,500,000fr. were contributed by the Comte de Paris. From this sum 1,500,000fr. were devoted to defraying the expenses of the Boulangerist candidates, as the resources of the Boulangerist party had been exhausted by the lavish expenditure of the general.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

CHICAGO, October 17.—During a children's service held at the First Catholic Church, Chicago, to-day, the draperies round the altar caught fire, and in the panic which ensued twenty of the worshippers sustained more or less serious injuries through being crushed or trampled upon. Many women had accompanied their children to church, but they lost their presence of mind equally with the latter, and all rushed for the exit. There is a flight of stone steps outside the edifice. Many of the children lost their footing there, owing to the pressure of those behind, and were trampled upon. The arrival of the firemen added to the general confusion. Exaggerated impressions of the incident prevailed outside, and soon a crowd of fully 10,000 persons surged round the church. The fire was quickly extinguished. Meanwhile the police had succeeded in rescuing the injured, ten of whom had to be taken to hospital, and many others were bruised and shaken. Considerable mischief was wrought within the edifice, the carpet being torn up in many places, and the pews damaged. Altogether the church presented much the same appearance that it would after a riot.

FATAL COLLISION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18.—A big freight propeller, heavily laden with pig iron, came into collision yesterday off the Battery with the tug James A. Garfield, which instantly sank. A fireman and the carpenter were drowned, and five others of the crew were rescued with great difficulty, the captain, who had his arm broken, floating on the pilot house for some time. The accident was caused by the heavy sea running at the time.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
OTTAWA, October 17.—Judge Macmahon, in forwarding to the Government his report and notes on the Birchall trial, lays special stress upon the prisoner's letter, bearing on the motive for the crime. The whole case is under review by the governor in council.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONTREAL, October 18.—It is stated here as certain that Birchall will not be hanged on November 14th, but that a reprieve will be granted. The reason assigned for this step is the statement of an employee at the hotel at Woodstock to the effect that he found a 38-calibre pistol, which had been left by a guest in his room, on the night after the murder.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FAMILY.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)
BERLIN, October 17.—At Reinickendorf, a suburb of this city, a master carpenter, named Schanz, who was once a wealthy man

though latterly heavily involved in debt, made a murderous attack upon his wife and family. Having procured a hatchet he first assaulted his wife, whose skull he hacked in a frightful manner, and then similarly attacked his five children—three girls, aged eleven, nine, and six years, and two boys, aged respectively four years and six months. Three of the children are dead, and the mother and two of the girls are so terribly injured that their recovery is hopeless. Schanz disappeared immediately after the tragedy, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS.)

A THEATRE LICENSE REVOKED.

BOSTON, October 18.—The City Council attended the Park Theatre, where the "Clemenceau Case" was being played, on Tuesday evening, and have decided that the statue scene in which Miss Sybil Johnstone appears as Iza was indecent. The council met yesterday and revoked the license of the theatre. The managers pleaded for the retention of their license, promised to drap the figure of Miss Johnstone, and were even prepared to take the piece off altogether. The council refused, however, to listen to their appeal and ordered the immediate closing of the theatre. This action meets with the entire approval of the public. In the scene referred to, Miss Johnstone dresses in perfectly fitting white tights without drapery or trunks. This living impersonation of a statue has been creating a great sensation during the past few weeks in the eastern cities.

SHOOTING A SWEETHEART.

BERLIN, October 18.—A young student, son of a rich merchant named Lehmann, living in the Ritterstrasse, shot his sweetheart, Marie Liebel, last night, at an English hotel at Charlottenburg, and then committed suicide. The young couple arrived at the hotel late yesterday evening, ordered a sumptuous dinner, and retiring to their room looked the door. The girl was evidently taken by surprise, and shot while she held a champagne glass in her hands. Letters were left by the young man saying that he had killed the girl because his father was opposed to their marriage.

A CHAMPION BOXER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Jack McAuliffe, the champion light-weight of America, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, aged 19, a well-known soubrette, acting under the name of Kate Hart, at the "Natural Gas" Company. She died at a West Side hotel on Tuesday, and the appearance of the body—a wound on the nose and a swelling of the upper lip—have given rise to the suspicion of foul play. Though a physician has certified the cause of death to be failure of the action of the heart, a post mortem examination has been ordered. New York, October 18.—The post mortem examination on the remains of Kate Hart, of the "Natural Gas" Company, and wife of Jack McAuliffe, the champion light-weight boxer of America, was made yesterday, and the coroner's jury found that her death resulted from heart disease. McAuliffe has been liberated from custody.

A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.

MONTREAL, October 18.—Some time ago the mayor of this city received a letter written on behalf of a number of single minors in Arizona, stating that they wished to get married, and begging that the attention of young women wishing to become miners' wives might be directed to that district. The writer went so far as to blantly ask that a hundred girls might be sent to Arizona, and a curious epistle was published in the local press, and reproduced in the European press, with the result that within the past few days letters have been received by the mayor from young women in London, Marseille, and other places, expressing the willingness of the writers to come out, provided husbands are found them.

ASLEEP WITH HER EYES OPEN.

BERLIN, October 18.—A letter received here from Tilsit states that much attention has been attracted to the case of a peasant woman, 79 years of age, who has been asleep for ten days with her eyes open. Though she has taken no nourishment during the period, she has the appearance of being in good health.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

FRANCE AND THE ANGLO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, October 18.—Referring to the statement published yesterday in the *Popolo Romano*, that M. Waddington, the French Minister in London, had in an absolutely reserved manner, but not absolutely, refused to consent to the Italians taking possession of Kassala, the *Journal des Debats* to-day says: "It is useless to contradict such a ridiculous piece of news. Italy knows France sees with satisfaction her civilising expansion. France could not think of opposing the cession of Kassala to Italy, as she has no interest in the matter."

NEW SALVADORIAN CABINET.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Intelligence from La Libertad announces that a new Salvadorian Cabinet has been constructed as follows:—Senor Fco. Galindo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice; Senor Rayos Ereta, Minister of Finance; General Antonio Ezeta, Minister of War and the Interior; Senor Alberto Mina, Minister of Education and Public Works. The despatch adds that the interest on the English loan has been paid, the schools have been reopened, agriculture has been resumed, and peace prevails in the country.

THE GOUFFE MURDER.

PARIS, October 17.—The editor of the *Transigant* was yesterday ordered to pay a fine of 500fr. for publishing prematurely and without authority the indictment drawn up by the public prosecutor against Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of M. Gouffe.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, October 18.—A telegram from Santiago de Cuba announces that an explosion has occurred at the Juraguá mine, by which two persons were killed and five injured. The despatch adds that it is feared that others are buried under the debris.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

HALLS, October 17.—To-day's proceedings

THE WHITECHAPEL FIRE.

INQUEST AND VERDICT.
Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for East London, held an inquest on Friday at the London Hospital, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Maria Hutchins, aged 19, a feather picker, late of 61, Jubilee-street, Whitechapel, and Louisa Colbourne, aged 27, a washerwoman, who lost their lives owing to the fire which occurred at Messrs. Davis's feather works, Colchester-street, Whitechapel, on Monday last. Superintendent Campbell appeared for the Fire Brigade, Inspector Threlker for the police, and Mr. Jennings, solicitor for Messrs. Davis. Mr. Grant represented the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. Mr. Lakenham attended from the Home Office as factory inspector. William Colbourne, engineer, employed at Messrs. Davis's, deposed that Louisa Colbourne was his wife. About 11.30 on Monday morning the witness was in the mill-room when he saw flames and heard screams. Some women then rushed out, and among them he noticed his wife, who was in flames. The flames having been extinguished, his wife was taken to the hospital. His wife had been employed at the firm for three years, and he had been there about eighteen months. A fire occurred on the same premises shortly before Christmas, but no one was burned then. The gas jets about the premises were movable, but only a portion were used. Where the women worked there was no protection to the four gas jets. The previous fire occurred in the basement. Mary Ann Ryan, a widow, of 61, Jubilee-street, deposed that the deceased, Mary Hutchins, was her sister. While the deceased lay in the hospital she told the witness that a basket of flock in the mill-room and a gas jet set it on fire. The basket was dropped, and the deceased's clothes were immediately set on fire. She did not say how she escaped from the building. Dr. Andrew Smith, house surgeon, described the injuries the women had received, and stated that they died from exhaustion caused by the injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider that in their opinion a man named Barrett was deserving of censure for his carelessness, and also that Mr. Davis should have all gas jets properly protected in future.

THE KHEDIVE.

ALEXANDRIA, October 16.—The Khedive has started for a week's tour through the Delta, on his way to Cairo.

A FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S DUEL.

Lieutenant Werner, of the 4th Regiment of Marines, who left his regiment some months ago in consequence of having fought two duels, in one of which his adversary was mortally wounded, appeared on Friday at Toulon, before a court-martial appointed to try him on the charge of desertion. The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, declared that he fought the duels for reasons of a family nature, which he would never disclose. Having heard of the death of one of his adversaries, whom he had seriously wounded, he fled to his home in Alsace, but when he read in the newspapers the charge that he had deserted, he returned. After evidence had been heard he was acquitted.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

Shortly before five o'clock on Friday morning a serious fire broke out in Brownlow Mews, a narrow thoroughfare running parallel with Gray's Inn-road and Doughty-street. The outbreak was first observed by a Post Office man on his way to work, who, finding the mews filled with volumes of smoke issuing from the premises of Messrs. John Bridgeman and Son, coachmakers. He made his way as speedily as possible to the fire station in Farringdon-road and gave the alarm; but by the time the fire brigade reached the scene the fire had broken out greatly, and a considerable body of flame had burst through the roof of the building. The burning premises formed part of a low range of buildings occupying one side of the mews, next to Doughty-street, the houses in which are five storeys in height and of superior class. Owing to the hold which the fire had obtained before the brigade arrived, it was found that it could not possibly be put out, and the premises of Messrs. Bridgeman, and as the engines from the various stations dashed up to the scene, they were set to work to limit the outbreak as much as possible and protect the adjoining property. Owing to the narrow space afforded by the mews, few of the engines could get to work. In immediate proximity to the flames, most of the steamers were, therefore, located in the adjoining streets, the hose being laid for some distance or carried through the houses in Doughty-street which overlooked the mews. Soon after five o'clock the fire was at its greatest height. The flames had spread to the premises occupied by Mr. Wade, coach and painter. Mr. Worsley, gasfitter, and others, the buildings, largely composed of wood, burning like tinder, and illuminating the streets within a radius of fully a mile. At an early stage of the outbreak a large body of police of the E and C Divisions, under Superintendent Steeghs and Inspector Silver, were sent from the Hunter-street Police Station, and were serviceable in restraining the crowds which, despite the early hour, thronged the adjacent streets. At one time ten steamers and five manuals were engaged pouring volumes of water on the flames and on the surrounding buildings. The inhabitants of the houses in Doughty-street were early apprised of their danger, and many of them left their dwellings at once. The houses Nos. 51 to 57 were most seriously menaced, and but for the abundant water supply available most of No. 51, occupied by Mr. Scrivenor, caught fire in places, and was saved with difficulty. The other houses were saved with the exception of the rear windows being broken, and by water also, as the firemen led their hose through them to get at the fire on that side. Soon after six o'clock all danger of the outbreak spreading was at end. The premises of Messrs. Bridgeman were completely gutted, and their loss is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000. They are not insured. Messrs. Wade's premises are completely burned out, but they are insured in the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company. Smaller losses will fall on various hackney carriage proprietors and others whose premises and stock were damaged. So far as could be ascertained no personal injuries were sustained.

THE HOLLOWAY OUTRAGE.

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.
At the North London Police Court on Friday, Henry Thomas, 35, described as a carpenter, of Hertford-road, Holloway, was charged with the wilful murder of Anne Smith, a widow, with whom he resided. Police-inspector Campion informed the coroner's jury that on Thursday a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner.—Mr. Sims asked his worship to take sufficient evidence only to justify a remand, because the first portion of the case had been heard by Mr. Corcoran, and the depositions of the dying woman had been taken by Mr. Bros. Consequently, it was proposed that the prisoner should be remanded to a day on which Mr. Bros would be sitting.—Mr. Fenwick acquiesced in this request, and Mr. Sims called Ellen Bennett, who resided in the same house as the prisoner. She said the latter and the deceased lived there as man and wife. They frequently quarrelled, and the prisoner had been heard quarrelling with the deceased. On the night of the 8th inst. the prisoner and the deceased were in the front parlour, and the prisoner was swearing because the deceased said she had no money for him. The deceased was heard screaming, "Don't, Harry, don't," and then witness and Anne Stewart went and the prostrate woman and set her clothing in flames. Witness ran into the street crying "Fire!" and "Police!" and Constable Welch came to her assistance, and the deceased was removed to the Great Northern Central Hospital.—Mr. G. B. Howard said that at this point he would reserve his cross-examination of the witness.—The prisoner was remanded for two weeks.

AT THE INQUEST.

At the Inquest Coroner's Court, Mr. W. Wynne Westcott held an inquest on the body of Anne Smith, aged 45, a widow, lately residing at 10, Hertford-road, Holloway, who died on the 4th inst. at the Great Northern Central Hospital from the effects of burns. Henry Thomas, 35, a labourer, with whom the deceased had lived, is charged with her death, on a charge of causing her death, the allegation being that he pulled her out of bed by the hair of the head, put his foot on her chest, and then upset a table, and with it a lighted paraffin lamp, thus igniting her clothing, and causing the fatal burns.—Mrs. Richards, niece of the deceased, identified the body of her aunt, who had been living with Thomas, and Ellen Bennett, a single woman, living at 10, Hertford-road, Holloway, said that on Wednesday night, the 8th inst., she heard Thomas enter the house and ask Anne Smith for money. She replied that she had none. He then asked her for her watch and chain, which she had not got. "Don't, Harry!" she said, and Anne Stewart ran to Thomas's room, and peeping through the door saw him take Smith by the hair and pull her from the bed on to the floor.—After hearing further evidence the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Henry Thomas.

BURGLARY AT PECKHAM RYE.

At the London County Sessions on Friday, Sarah Collins, 21, laundress, and George Hope, 21, butcher, were indicted, the latter for breaking and entering the house of the station-master, Mr. Penny, at Peckham Rye, and stealing therein various articles of wearing apparel, &c.; and on a second count for stealing a quantity of linen from a laundry, the woman being charged with receiving the same.—On the 19th ult. the family of Mr. Penny retired to rest as usual, locking the house up securely, and at seven o'clock next morning it was found that thieves had entered the house by a lower window, and cleared the place of everything of value. 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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

Some weeks ago I ventured the prediction that this year's revision of the Parliamentary register in London would prove much more satisfactory to the Unionist party than last year's did. This prophecy has received most gratifying fulfilment; with very few exceptions, all the returns which I have received show large Unionist gains. It being impossible, for lack of space, to publish the whole batch, I will give that of North Kensington as a fair sample. This shows a clear gain of 33 to the Conservative strength, that party having sustained 1,999 claims and 337 objections, against 954 claims and 149 objections sustained by the Separatists.

It was very noteworthy that Sir Charles Russell in his speech at Burnley did not make the slightest reference to the ignominious flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. He probably considered that it was one of those cases in which "the least said is soonest mended." But when discussing the matter among themselves Gladstonians are not so reticent. Rough is the language they use, even the words "disgraceful cowardice" being sometimes employed. The most charitable verdict that I have heard is "He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day."

There is more trepidation than joy among Gladstonians in connection with their revered chief's spouting tour in the north. They are afraid of two things; the one, that their idol's memory may betray him as he so egregiously did when stamping the West of England; the other, that his anxiety to catch votes for Home Rule will add to the already too specific. The former error would not matter, as the world has grown accustomed to Mr. Gladstone's confusing facts with fiction. But the great capitalists, like Mr. Brunner, who supply the Separatist exchequer with cash, would be terribly incensed by the latter blunder.

All my Lancashire correspondents agree that the voting in the Eccles Division is likely to be very close. But they are also unanimously of opinion that, however the result may turn out, there will be very little to do with swelling the Separatist poll. The local managers of that party have imported all manner of side issues into the contest, such as the eight hours' question, the local option question, and other matters of special interest to the locality. On the other hand, Unionists take their stand boldly on the ground that Home Rule is a delusion and a snare, and will ruin Ireland and half ruin England. Nor does Mr. Roby dispute that such would be the result if Mr. Gladstone's scheme of 1886 were revived. Since, therefore, no other scheme has been formulated at Hawarden, Mr. Roby is, by his own confession, willing to buy a pig in a poke.

The Scotch Home Rule Association has just issued an indignant protest against Mr. Gladstone's lukewarm patronage of their cause. They charitably assume that the extent of "the motion" is to be determined by the arguments of the Scotch Home Rule to England, Scotland, and Wales at the same time that it is granted to Ireland. Here is one reason—"Even if provision were made for giving the Irish members a vote on imperial affairs only, they would still be able to exercise control of our business, for by an indirect vote by allying themselves with a discontented minority in the British Parliament they could upset the Government. In point of fact, the Irish would become the masters of the British Parliament." Excellent argument; that is precisely what Mr. Gladstone would make them unless he disintegrated the United Kingdom altogether, as these Scotch Home Rulers wish him to do.

I am glad to see that the Unionists have resolved to contest North-west Durham at the general election. Mr. Atherley Jones had a walk over in 1886, and there are, consequently, no data on which to determine the present proportions of the two parties. In 1885, before the Home Rule schism split the Liberal party, Mr. Jones had an overwhelming majority over his Conservative opponent. But it is believed that a very considerable number of those who then voted for him have recently been converted to the cause of Home Rule, and the Conservative vote, might suffice to unseat him. At all events, the attempt will be made, an excellent candidate having been obtained in the person of Mr. John Dunville, Lord Hartington's private secretary.

If the Separatist papers are true prophets, the country will be prepared to witness a remarkable development of obstructive tactics as soon as Parliament meets. It is openly announced that the Irish Land Purchase Bill will be blocked by all the resources of perverted ingenuity, especially when it reaches the committee stage. It is not a pleasant look-out for the Government, but the measure must be carried through, come what may.

OLD IZAAK.

London club anglers will learn with pleasure that the popular journal, *Lock to Lock Times*, will be known as the *Field of Lock to Lock Times and Flood and Tide*, the reason of the change being the addition of angling as a special feature. Ever since the regrettable collapse of *Fishing*, the want of a cheap paper for the angling portion of the working classes has been severely felt, and as the proprietors have reduced the paper to the modest and universal price of one penny, the field should be well filled. At all events, the programme issued by the editor, if carried out, should achieve the desired effect.

The Central Association visit to the Clerk-well Pictorialists on Monday evening last was a success so far as regards the number of choice representatives of obstructive tactics that showed up in force, and the room was never full. I fancy the gentleman with the pistol rather startled a few of the jovial anglers assembled. On Tuesday a combined visit was made to the Amicable Excelsior Angling Society by the clubs enrolled on the Anglers' Association (southern division) and the South London United visiting list, when, I am sorry to say, a poor muster was the result, only eight clubs, including some not enrolled on either list, being represented. This was, however, mainly due to a misunderstanding as to the date. I wish the Amicable Excelsiors better luck next time.

I trust my South London readers will turn up in respectable force to listen to what, I am convinced, will be a very interesting paper by Mr. T. R. Sachs on "Out of the Way Angling Experiences" before the Battersea Friendly Angling Society, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Queen's-road, Battersea, on Monday, the 27th inst. Judging from the extended experience of the lecturer (and his subject), a good evening's entertainment should result. The chair will be taken by Mr. E. S. Shrubsole.

The members of the Caledonian Angling Society fished a pegged down match at Pangbourne on Thursday last, for four prizes. In consequence of the low, bright and stale state of the water, however, only three of them were taken, and these with very small takes of fish. Messrs. A. Knock, W. Cooke, and R. Mills being first, second and third respectively. Mr. W. Whitlock, of the same society has recently weighed in

four jack, the two heaviest turning scale at 5lb. 5oz. and 5lb. 14oz. Four members of that well known club, the Bermondsey Brothers, weighed in fish on Sunday last from different waters, viz.: H. Patman, J. Smith, W. Streeton, and R. Smith, the total weight being 27lb. 5oz. By the bye, this club recently paid a complimentary visit to the Great Northern Brothers, and, as can well be imagined, received a most cordial welcome. Similar kindly visits by North and South London anglers would go far to spread that brotherly love which should subsist between the devoted followers of gentle Isaac Walton.

Anglers and their friends are invited to a smoking concert on Monday evening, at the Anchor and Hope Angling Society, William the Fourth, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, when Messrs. D. Davis and A. Shaker will be presented with testimonials subscribed by members of the club. The genial president, Mr. W. Dawin, will occupy the chair, and I am certain an enjoyable evening will be spent.

I am not in the habit of taking exception to the writings of fellow-fishing scribes, but I cannot refrain from differing with the lucubrations of the *Writer of Pictorial Hot-potch* in his recent sweeping denunciation of London anglers, to the effect that if the offer of forty or fifty pounds of store perch to the Thames Angling Preservation Society to be turned into the Thames were accepted, "some blackguard or other" would never rest till he had secured the lot. As this insinuation is directed against London anglers I wish to enter my protest against its accuracy. London anglers, as a rule, are as good and true sportsmen as any other body of anglers, and it by no means follows that any malpractice or unsportsmanlike conduct on the Thames is necessarily the work of London anglers, as this writer always insinuates. In speaking of the late contest at Fulbourn, the same writer says that over 400 anglers competed, whereas the exact number was 343. He also describes the popular and well-known Mr. Wade (secretary of the Central Association and member of the Anchor and Hope Angling Society) as a member of the Bermondsey Brothers! When will this writer write less generally, and more particularly and accurately?

Although the water has been so low and bright, and the tidal position so deficient, the tide receded, the returns from the Thames are anything but unsatisfactory. At Richmond, the report of one of the fishermen gives an average of twelve dozen of roach and dace in the day, the highest weight at Twickenham being an average of 13lb. with supplements of barbel or bream. At Teddington, Joseph Baldwin caught a good roach, two days ago, weighing 2lb. 5oz. (5lb.), one brace of jack (the best fish, 5lb.), and twelve dozen of roach and dace. The best day's record at Kingston is one day of N. Bolton, with twelve dozen of roach and dace. At Sunbury, in addition to a good quantity of fine gudgeon, the punts of Messrs. T. and A. Stroud have landed nine brace of jack. At Staines, John Keene, jun., has been out since the morning, and has some of the results:—One day with Mr. Newbury and friend, fourteen barbel and eight dozen of roach and dace; three days with Mr. Price, twenty chub (the largest, 5lb.), one barbel, and twelve dozen of roach and dace; and another day with Mr. Glace and son, eight dozen of roach and dace, and one barbel.

PIPER PAN.

The fog at the commencement of this week proved injurious to the voices of native singers, and especially to those of the London Pipers, who have recently arrived in London in time for the rehearsals of operas which will shortly be produced at the Royal Italian Opera. On Wednesday last I was introduced to a young Italian basso, who had arrived in London via Calais on the previous day. He could hardly believe two sister artists who told him that the weather during the preceding week had been "brilliant and delicious."

Some of the operatic artists who arrived here in the first week of the month were astonished to find splendid sunshine and blue skies shining in what our continental critics are accustomed to call "the land of fogs," but many of our foreign artist friends, who have made England their adopted home, speak very favourably of its climate. Americans, on the other hand, say that we "have no climate, but all sorts of weather," and I am disposed to agree with them.

Students of singing should be careful of their voices during the damp and cold weather which may be expected during the six months from the middle of October to the middle of April. Should they exert their voices in the open air during that period they will run the risk of losing them altogether. This is a consolation to me, in view of the fate which probably awaits that concertina player who passes my house every night, as the favourite of the crowd, singing, or rather howling, sentimental songs.

Mr. Arthur Chappell's Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday next, and I rejoice to say that he will return to "the ancient ways," beginning each concert at 8.0 instead of 8.30 p.m. It was in these columns that we first announced the success of the concert for the sake of suburban music lovers.

At the concert on Monday, Mr. Chappell's popular allies, Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, will make their first public appearance here since their successful visit to Australia. I admire the tact displayed by Sir Charles in selecting for his pianoforte solo on this occasion Beethoven's appropriate sonata in E flat, op. 81, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour."

Why is Lady Hallé always announced at these concerts as "Madame Veruda"? That was her maiden name, and when she married M. Norman she styled herself "Madame Norman Veruda." Surely she might now adopt the sobriquet "Madame Hallé Veruda," if there be any objections to me incompensable to her being announced as Lady Hallé.

The triennial musical festival at Norwich can be of little interest to the bulk of musicians and amateurs, seeing that during the past week only one new work of any importance has been performed, and some of our daily papers have contained columns of criticism on the performances of such familiar works as "Judas Macabeanus." Such criticisms might properly have appeared in the local journals, but seem to me out of place in London newspapers.

Signor Lago's goodwill towards English vocalists will be strikingly demonstrated in the forthcoming revival of "Robert le Diable," at the Royal Italian Opera. The principal tenor part, which will be taken by Madame Fanny Moody, and the grand basso part, Bertram, by her husband, Mr. Charles Manners. I believe that the principal tenor part, Robert, will be taken by Signor Perotti. There is no English tenor in Signor Lago's company.

The great violinist, Remy, will revisit England next year. He is a consummate master of his art, but used to play tricks with his audiences. One of his favourite sounds has been performed, and the sound gradually died away so softly that it was amusing to see the audience craning their necks forward to catch the final note—which

was labour in vain. Remy, who showed me how, at the end of his solo, he appeared to draw his bow across the strings, but really never touched them, and people spoke admiringly of his "wonderful pianissimo."

Appropos of the musical degrees conferred by the Toronto University, is *absentia*, on English musicians, it has been discovered that in the Bishop of Toronto's application for a charter, he wrote to her Majesty, "all we ask is power to educate our own youth in our own way, and in our own schools," a petition which certainly did not include the right to confer musical degrees on English musicians educated in English schools.

Signor Arditi has composed another vocal work, entitled "Geduld" (the German for "Patience"), which I have had the pleasure of hearing, and it appears to me likely to become as widely popular as his celebrated vocal waltz, "Il Bacio" "The Kiss." It was played many times during the operatic tour of which he has been the conductor, and was enthusiastically applauded in the chief cities of North and South America.

Madame Arditi, who accompanied her husband on the tour, brought from Mexico a pretty little pet dog of a breed unknown to me. She smuggled it on board the steamer which brought the leading artists home, but on the second day of the voyage it was discovered by the captain, who told her that it must be handed over to the ship's butcher. In the evening of that day Signor Arditi was to conduct a concert in the Seamen's Home. So she told the captain that if her dog were taken away from her, Signor Arditi would refuse to conduct the concert. "No dog, no Arditi!" The captain smiled, and confessed himself beaten, but insisted that she should "never do so any more!"

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

With reference to the five-legged frog mentioned last week, Mr. J. Hase informs me that, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, Mr. T. E. Gunn, of Norwich, exhibited, in a collection of reptiles caught near that town, a remarkable specimen of a five-legged and well-formed frog, which was taken alive in May, 1882.

Mr. Robottom, our valued South American correspondent, writes:—"At the base of the mountain Andean, close to the boundary line of Bolivia and Chile, there is a long lake of beautiful fresh water. Near the lake there is a hot spring, which sends forth a strong stream of boiling water, flowing into the lake. The temperate water thus formed in the lake is frequented by great quantities of fish. Large numbers of red flamingoes visit the lake for food. They are supposed to come from the lower parts of Bolivia. Notwithstanding the warm water, the more remote parts of the lake are sometimes frozen over at night, and it happens not infrequently that one of the birds who has wandered too far from the tepid stream is so quickly surrounded by the ice that he is unable to get out. He falls an easy prey to the first passer-by, who captures him and sells him for a small sum of money."

A Hampshire friend wrote to me the other day in much delight over a very tame thrush which is in his possession. It was found in the summer, fallen from its nest, was successfully reared, and is now to be one of the most charming pets imaginable. It flies about the room whilst my friend is writing, whirling round his hand, pitching on the blotting-paper, and picking at the pen. When it is not noticed its delight is to find a cigarette end and fly around the room with it to try and provoke pursuit. When the kitchen kettle boils in the morning the thrush whistles in response to the whistle of the water on the heads of two stuffed birds in the room, an owl and a hawk, which fact either says much for the thrush's audacity, or but little for the taxidermist's skill.

I, too, have had some birds of this delightful nature. The one I was most attached to was a magpie. She was dirty and disagreeable to look at, but her intellectual qualities were wonderful. Strangely enough she would never exhibit the trait which is usually considered characteristic of magpies—that of hiding treasures and other glittering articles. But she took an especial fancy to me, and vigorously attacked any member of the family who came too near her. In fact, she was a real guardian angel. I rather, shall say, as a guardian angel. She would follow me about everywhere, talking all the time volubly in her own language and even biting the dog's legs if he came near. The latter took his revenge, however, when magpie went about burying bits of cheese in the ground, as was often her wont, for the dog would follow at a respectful distance and nip at and eat each morsel.

"T. L. M." asks whether ferrets are indigenous to this country, and whether they ever found wild here. Both these questions can be answered in the negative. It is a mistake frequently made that ferrets are found wild in this country. Owing to their very similar shape, they are often confounded with stoats and polecats. The ferret proper is generally supposed to come originally from Africa, although it is now bred largely in this country, and is not so much to be feared. It is noticeable also that it will not stand the severity of an English winter without shelter. Of course, ferrets often escape and live out of doors for a few months, but these cannot be properly called wild ferrets. They are frequently bred with polecats, the offspring of such a crossing being fiercer and stronger than the pure ferret, and are not so much to be feared. It is considered by some to be a proof of the identity of the polecat and the ferret, but the more modern theory is altogether in favour of their being reckoned distinct species.

Some letters have recently appeared in one of the morning papers about the bird life of Kensington Gardens. It is not probable, however, that most Londoners are aware of our public parks and gardens are, of course, the most fruitful spots for species, and if you carefully observe the birds which are to be seen during the year in any one of them, you will be much surprised at the number of kinds.

Who would expect, for instance, that the small woodpecker would be an inhabitant of Kensington Gardens? One day a nightingale appeared, much to our delight, in my little garden. Songbirds are frequent visitors to London during the winter, and many other birds appear at intervals. One gentleman, for instance, chronicles the presence of a pair of redstarts in the metropolis. The London rookeries seem to be fast diminishing in number, and also, unfortunately, Persimmon trees are the chief cause, I am sure, of this falling off.

From Mr. R. Crawford comes an interesting account of how he cured a sick cat. He very justly observes that many cats are killed whose lives might be saved by the exercise of a little attention and common sense on the part of their owners. Every one thought that his cat was going mad. It was hardly able to swallow any food or drink, was excessively weak, and hid itself in out-of-the-way corners. My correspondent beat up an egg in a little milk and gave the animal three teaspoonfuls with much difficulty. This was repeated twice a day for three days, and a little water was also forced down its throat. It then became a little stronger, and was more easily able to swallow. Then two unbroken yolks of one egg were dropped down its throat.

for two days. This so increased its strength that it was soon able to take a little chicken, and now Mr. Crawford rejoices in seeing his pet restored to perfect health.

THE ACTOR.

Mrs. Bernard Beers's return to the stage is welcome to every playgoer, for there is a certain class of parts which she can play better than any other English-speaking actress. Let us hope, however, that she is not over-taking her strength in appearing so soon after her recent illness. On Monday night, after the performance, she looked very pale and tired, though her rôle in "Still Waters" is not, of course, physically arduous. Perhaps acting again will do her good. The exertion and the excitement may possibly brace her energies.

Few things in the theatrical history of the last fifteen years or so are more notable than the progress made by Mrs. Bernard Beers. Her chosen art, when I first saw her, twelve years ago, was awkward and uninteresting; her representations of the heroines of old comedy were without skill or charm. By and by, as she gained experience, she began to see her way to the performance of the emotional rôles, in which she is now so excellent. Her first notable hit was as Lisa in Mr. Gilbert's "Gaiety," and then came "Madame Crook" and other impersonations, which gradually up to "As in a Looking Glass" and "La Tosca."

It is astonishing how much the Criterion artists manage to get out of "Still Waters." It is really a thin, old-fashioned piece, successful only on account of one or two tricky situations. It is disfigured by some wretched "replies" (that joke of Hawley's about a "fat" is really too rude for anything), and the character drawing is of the weakest. Yet see what good art does for it! Here and there the dialogue, I can detect, has been "written up," mainly in the interest of Mr. Sternhold. Would that the joke about the "fat" had been cut out!

How far are we justified in "writing up" old pieces? I do not see any objection to it if the relatives of the authors do not complain, and if the public is duly informed of the process. Personally, I would rather old pieces were played in the old fashion, and left to take care of themselves, or else shelved altogether. We do not bring Shakespeare "down to date"—why do so with the lesser writers?

I confess, however, that the process is often successful. Take David Garrick, for example. There is nothing in Robertson's original dialogue so good as the sentence which Albany, I believe, introduced into it, "A good woman is an under-study for an angel"—the very thing that a brilliant actor would not have said.

I am looking forward with much interest to Miss Foss's Juliet, which is to be presented to Londoners at the Grand, Islington, next week. There has been no perfectly satisfying Juliet since Adelaide Neilson played the part. Dozens of actresses, young and middle-aged, have, of late years, essayed the rôle, and done a good deal with it. But the part must be looked as well as acted, and acted as well as looked. It is one of the most difficult characters in the whole range of tragedy, because Juliet has to be portrayed both as an innocent maiden and as a cruelly-tortured wife; and how many are able to effect the double achievement?

Mr. Irving, it seems, is to take the chair at the Garrick Theatre on the afternoon of the 25th inst., when Mr. Clement Scott will deliver his lecture, "Thirty Years at the Play," for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. Mr. Hare, I presume, will be present on the occasion. If so, he and Mr. Irving will have their sense of professional modesty severely tried, for both artists are highly—and, of course, deservedly—praised by Mr. Scott in the course of his disquisition.

One could wish that Mr. Scott would revise one or two passages of his lecture before re-delivering it. His reference to the Gilbert-Sullivan operas, for example, struck me, when I heard it, as not quite so appreciative as it should be. He spoke of them as consisting of extravagant topsy-turvydoms and burlesque music. Mr. Scott's musical knowledge would seem to be limited if he thinks the style of the "Pinafore" series ecclesiastical. How about the patter songs, and the ballads, and the madrigals, and the frequent parodies of grand opera? To call Sullivan's light opera music "churchy" is to use, not only cheap, but inaccurate, satire.

A versatile lady is Miss Alma Stanley. Lately she has been appearing in serious drama. Previously she was playing in farce and comedy, comic opera and burlesque. Now she is going to return to burlesque, for which her fine figure, her keen sense of humour, and her very fair vocal powers suit her very well. She has grown steadily in reputation, and is really an excellent artist. Unfortunately, versatility, though it keeps an artist pretty constantly employed, rather prevents him (or her) from making a definite mark in a definite direction. It is better, perhaps, to choose one line and to stick to it.

GENERAL CHATTER.

The Salvationists have not gained in public esteem by their proceedings in connection with the funeral of Mrs. Booth. The whole business, from first to last, had the look of a monster advertisement, and all decent people were shocked that a death should be turned to that purpose. Then, too, the lying in state appeared a burlesque on royal obsequies, and gave additional colour to the charge that the Booth family are not conspicuous for Christian humility. I put it, also, to the head of the clan whether he considers it a desirable thing to set an example of the imperial family who bears the crown with the hire of Olympia, and other expenses, the cost from first to last must have run to several hundred pounds, which, in my humble opinion, might have been far more profitably spent in the relief of distress among the living.

So the Grand Duke Nicholas, the uncle of the Czar, has lost his wife. He had not many to lose, if all reports be true; for some years he has lain under suspicion of having "a bee in his bonnet." Nor is he the only member of the imperial family who bears a bad reputation. On several occasions the Czar himself has manifested some lack of mental balance, more particularly when Nihilism has put itself in evidence. No wonder, either; it is enough to upset any one's mind to know that a murder conspiracy with infinite ramifications, is unnecessarily striving to accomplish one's death.

The inventor of wood pavement was unquestionably a benefactor of urban humanity. But scarcely less will he be who discovers a method by which the pavement, after being laid down, shall wear evenly. As matters stand at present, one often gets worse jolts than on macadam, owing to the number of blocks that have given way altogether or sunk three or four inches below the level. I fail to understand how this happens, unless it be the case, as some aver, that faulty material is mixed with good, even as vinegar is adulterated with water. With a substantial and evenly laid substratum of concrete, and good

material above it, a wood pavement ought to wear down all over at the same pace.

I entirely swim with the *Globe* in the proposal that the great omnibus and tramway companies should sanction the fixing of collecting boxes for Christmas gratuities in their vehicles. They should willingly do so, for by so doing they would be doing a good deed, and of course anything of that kind would be highly objectionable, but if the boxes were left to appear for themselves even the most touchy passenger could not complain. As a constant passenger by bus and tramcar, I willingly bear witness to the care, civility, good temper, and attentiveness of the drivers and conductors. That there are a few black sheep among them may not be denied, but the vast majority certainly deserve to be gratefully remembered by the public at the season of thanksgiving.

There is a keen and most justifiable feeling of resentment among London workmen at the airs of authority which vigilance committees often assume. These inquisitors apparently consider that they have a mandate to invade private families and to catch the heads as much as they please. It needs scarcely be said that they do not hold any such position in the eyes of the law. They are irresponsible and unauthorized bodies, with no more right to intrude into a workman's home than to push themselves into a dual castle. I am told, too, that the more zealous members sometimes put questions calculated to create dissensions between husband and wife.

Baron Hirsch certainly provided right royal sport for the Prince of Wales when putting up with him at his place in London. In five days 1,300 head of game were bagged, giving an average of about 2,300 head per diem. Baron Hirsch is one of the richest men in the world, and can well afford to do the thing handsomely when he has the honour of entertaining royalty. But I should imagine that the illustrious sportsman must have been pretty well tired of potting fur and feathers by the time the slaughter, giving an average of about 2,300 head per diem, was over.

Those of us who are old smokers recognise that, as a rule, much better "bacsy" can be bought for the same money than in the "good old days." It is now possible to obtain a really excellent article, finely flavoured and delicately manipulated, for 5d. an ounce, or even lower. Twenty or thirty years ago the same quality would have cost 50 per cent. higher, and could only be purchased at a few shops even at that price. Similar remarks apply to coffee, bread, and sugar have fallen largely in price, while improving in quality. If, therefore, house rent and rates could only be kept down to the old level, the spending power of the masses would be considerably greater than of yore, irrespective of the advance in wages.

MADAME.

I must give you a hint or two about the dressing of children. You will find an infinity of pretty fabrics suitable for their frocks and costumes displayed in the shops at this season. Small check tweeds, plain and diagonal serges and heather mixtures are perhaps the favourites, but there are as numerous other soft woollen textures that make up equally well. Following the fashion laid down for their elders, the correct thing for children's frocks is to abstain from elaboration, rendering it a pleasant and easy task to make up the garments at home. By the tasteful introduction of a little ribbon or velvet, the simplest of these dress materials may be made into a striking costume to be worn by a girl of say 11 or 12, which are about the most difficult ages to know how to dress becomingly.

I was looking over some of such dresses, one of which attracted me specially, and I think may be useful to you. It was composed of very dark grey tweed, the skirt had three deep folds above the waist, and the bodice was made with a yoke and high neck band of velvet, a shade lighter in colour than the tweed, the under part of the bodice was made to fit, the figure folds of the material being laid over it back and front, reaching from the yoke in a slant from the arms to the waist, where they crossed. The top of the skirt was ornamented with three puffs or ruffles of the same material, the narrowest of the waist band, the two others rather broader border giving a novel finish, and furnishing to the waist. The sleeves were high on the shoulders, and were trimmed at the wrists with a puffing of velvet to match the top of the skirt. This dress struck me as being remarkably appropriate and useful for the present season, and if worn with the grey felt hat now so much in vogue would form a most harmonious outdoor toilette for a girl of 12.

Another frock intended for more dressy occasions, and very suitable and becoming, was made for the same young girl. It was composed of a light blue of peacock blue of soft woollen material, and trimmed with dark blue velvet. The body and skirt were in one, princess shape, an additional breadth being introduced into the back of the skirt; the loose back of the body was gathered in very small pleats at the neck and waist, the full fronts being pleated in the same way at the neck and in front of the bodice. The bodice was fastened at the left side with small hooks and eyes concealed under the pleated folds. The bottom of the skirt had two narrow frills of the blue velvet. This velvet ruching, I must point out to you is one of the newest ways of using velvet for trimming. A velvet ruche also finished the neck band, and went round the waist and under the skirt, and very fully bunched at the shoulders, a broad band of dark blue satin ribbon fastened with a bow on the top of the right shoulder passed across the back and front, and was tied at the waist on the left side with hoops and long ends.

A dainty frock for a charming little maiden of four was displayed to me with some pride by a clever mother who has not very large means, and yet who contrives that her five daughters always appear dressed with the most refined good taste. The material was fine blue last year it had formed a striking sister's dress, the colour then being a light grey, but my friend had it dyed a rich dark green, and now it looked like new. She completely remodelled the form of the dress, making it into the loose blouse shape so greatly in fashion for little girls; round the neck was a deep honeycomb smocking worked in crimson silk, the sleeves were very full, and were smocked at the wrists to the very neck. It fastened up the back with small buttons, the skirt had a wide hem headed by five narrow tucks. A dash of crimson Liberty felt hat I have seldom seen.

Felt hats of every form and colour are the rage. Flowers have given place to trimming to velvet, feathers, and kirsch-shaped silk bows; the latter, when ornamented with a jet butterfly, form a simple but fashionable trimming. Quite the newest thing in winter millinery is the plateau felt hat; it is made in various colours, such as scarlet, cardinal, navy blue, shades of grey, black, brown, myrtle green, bronze, and terra cotta. The hat itself is nothing more than a flat round piece of felt; it can be obtained either with

a perfectly plain or a scalloped edge. At first sight these rounds of felt may appear somewhat impracticable, but a closer acquaintance with them proves that this is by no means the case, as with a little taste and dexterity they can be easily formed into charming hats of various shapes to suit all styles of faces. A few pleats at intervals will form a crown surrounded by a fluted brim. The pleats confined to one place and the brim then turned up to form the back makes a totally different shape; ribbon worn to match the various colours can be bought wherever the plateaus are sold, and then, when stitched round the edge, enables you to pinch the hat into almost any form you choose. They are among the very cheapest, and at the same time the most stylish of head coverings at the present time.

One of the above worn by a leader of fashion was made in this way. A plateau of myrtle green felt was wired round the edge, the front brim was bent into a close frill, the back was turned up and decorated with three ostrich tips, a shade lighter in colour than the felt, falling towards the front, the left side another plume of tips was arranged, one of the tips hung over the frill in front. This hat was worn by a tailor-made costume of myrtle green habit cloth trimmed with black astrachan.

I saw another charming example of these plateau hats. It was a rather light shade of grey wired round the edge, but made in a perfectly flat shape, the trimming of ostrich feathers went all round the outer rim, the back was turned up with soft full bows of dark grey terry velvet ribbon; two long streamers of the ribbon, fastened by a small jet lizard, were tied loosely in front with becoming effect.

MR. WHEELER.

Returning to the question of the "benefit" supposed to be derived from membership of the C.T.C., in the reduction of charges at all times, I am now in a position to enter a little further into the comparison which I sketched last week. The C.T.C. tariff authorises a charge of 1s. 6d. per head for a breakfast consisting of two eggs, bread and butter, tea or coffee, and of 2s. per head for a lunch of cold meat, with bread, salad, or pickles. In both of these instances, the tariff at the Greyhound, Chalfont St. Peter, 3d. per head, is a very good example of the C.T.C. empowers an innkeeper to charge for attendance at the rate of 3d. per head per meal, the Greyhound contents itself with 2d. per head. I ask, again, therefore, where lies the "benefit" in this particular matter, of belonging to the C.T.C.?

I can answer for it that the Chalfont hostelry is not an inch behind those affiliated in that which I have just put up from time to time, in comfort, cleanliness, respectability, or civility. It cannot be denied either that road-racing is illegal, or that it tends to promote "scootering" and all its evils. The question is, therefore, whether the N.C.U., which aspires to be the Jockey Club of cyclists, can much longer maintain its attitude of benevolent neutrality. I believe that it would gain largely in authority and influence by boldly taking up its stand on the law of the land. Its present attitude savours too much of sitting on a rail to command respect. There might be some excuse for letting sleeping dogs lie so long as they do not come barking out of their holes, but now that they are so prominently before the exasperated public, the N.C.U. ought to make some effort to get rid of the abomination. It is perfectly certain that if matters are allowed to take their own course, the result will be the imposition of severe restrictions on all cyclists.

The *Globe*, which has always been a good friend to our pastime, commented pretty sharply the other day on the evil practice of riding without lights during prohibited hours. I can assure the writer that it is only the baser sort who commit that dangerous offence; we others would esteem it a great favour were the police to "run in" every delinquent caught in the act. Nothing less than that will ever put up from time to time; you might as well remonstrate with a sewer for giving off evil odours as seek to turn one of these law-breakers from the error of his ways. But if the police did their duty and the magistrates theirs by always inflicting the heaviest penalty, the lightless cyclist would soon become as extinct as the dodo.

Not without a sense of pleasure will the wheeling world see that the metropolitan magistrates and police are beginning to take action against furious driving in the streets. Quite a number of such offenders have lately received pretty stiff punishments, and the cyclist can no longer complain, therefore, that he is singled out for persecution. One of the worst and most dangerous forms of furious driving is omnibus racing. Only the other day, I saw two of these juggernauts tearing along Oxford-street abreast of one another, utterly regardless of public safety. They were going at a good twelve miles an hour, but although they passed several policemen, no attempt was made to stop them.

The light-hearted Johnny who charmed and broke a phalanx of constables at Paddington the other day would have only received his deserts had the magistrate sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment without the option of a fine. A cyclist who could do such a monstrous thing would think very little of riding down any one who got in his way. It is such conduct as this that brings our noble pastime into disrepute, and I trust that if the rowdy fellow belongs to any club he will be at once expelled without benefit of clergy.

How beautiful is the country round about Great Stanmore just now, and how delightful the riding as long as you stick to the main roads! But beware of attempting short cuts, some of the lanes are almost as rugged as the shingle beach at Hythe. Especially avoid the route to Kensal Green and Preston Green to Sudbury. Not only is the greater part laid with loose gravel, but at one place a railway bridge in course of construction has to be negotiated. As the surface both of it and of the approaches is covered with unrolled macadam one has to dismount and pick one's steps for nearly half a mile.

Your latest juvenile chaff is, "I say, master, your half-hour's nearly up," the old-time implication being that you have hired your machine for that brief time. "Your wheel's coming off, master," which used to be so much in vogue among gutter jokers, has greatly dropped out of fashion; while it is a very poor humourist who makes reference to the historic monkey on a gridiron. These verbal pleasantries do no harm to any club, but it is different with the practical joke of a sudden halt by grabbing the hind wheel, or, in case of a tricycle, the axle. Several times lately has this curvy trick been unsuccessfully attempted on me in different parts of the suburbs, and I therefore make mention of it as a warning to others.

BARROW'S EXHIBITION.—Lionel Victorians visiting the Barrow Exhibition will be much interested in visiting the Barrow Testing Station, No. 15, top of Aranda, Fremantle.

A TERRIBLE PEST.

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THE CORPORATION AND THE
SALVATION ARMY.
A meeting of the Court of Common Council

was held at the Guildhall on Thursday, Alderman Sir J. Whitehead presiding.—A petition was presented by Mr. W. J. Williamson from the General Board of the Salvation Army, asking the Court to grant a license to the trustees of Finsbury Chapel to assign to him the unexpired term of nine years of the existing lease of that chapel. The memorial was supported by a large deputation of the Salvation Army, but the general opinion of the Court was that General Booth had entered into a contract with the trustees of Finsbury Chapel to acquire the remainder of the lease of that building for £2,365, but that the assignment required the license of the corporation as the landlord. The application for a license was refused, and no reply was received. The memorialists were aware that the tenants of Finsbury Circus and the authorities of the Ophthalmic Hospital were averse to the Salvation Army's occupation of the premises, but the deputation wished to point out that the building was fitted for religious training, and no one would live on the premises; that no drums would be used at any time; that no processions to or from the chapel would be allowed except on bank

holidays and perhaps once a quarter, and even then they would not pass through Finaburg Grounds, but would be taken to the Ophthalmic Hospital would accrue. The deputation were exposed to a running fire of questions as to their intentions in regard to the building, and as to whether they would give up even their quarterly processions, but they declined to do so except within 100 yards of the chapel. Mr. Morton, M.P., stated that opposition to the Salvation Army, every member of which was a total abstainer, usually proceeded from licensed victuallers. His own impression was that public-houses invariably damaged surrounding property. He had been a member of the Army for ten years. He had no conscientious belief in the value of its work he would not be found in the ranks. They were willing to undertake that no

brass instruments should be used, and that the music should not be louder than that at the present services, or at the Roman Catholic Chapel opposite. If the court granted an extension of time, the corporation would be prepared to consider what new covenants and conditions should be inserted. They would be quite willing to meet a committee of the corporation to discuss these matters.—Mr. John Cox then brought up a report from the Bridge House Committee, on the petition of tenants of Finsbury Avenue, for an extension of time and the sanction of the proposed transfer. They recommended that the consent of the court should not be given to the assignment.—Mr. Morton, M.P., as an amendment, proposed that the consent of the court should be given, subject to covenants to be entered into between General Booth and the corporation.

A HUSBAND'S SUPPORT.

Mrs. Alice Taylor, an elderly lady, residing in George-street, Croydon, who did not appear, was summoned, at the Croydon Police Court, to show cause why she should not be ordered to contribute towards the support of her husband, who is chargeable to the common fund of the Croydon Union.—Mr. F. West appeared for the guardians, and said that the husband's maintenance consisted of the infirmaries, his maintenance costing the ratepayers 7s. 6d. a week. Mrs. Taylor was a lady possessed of property realising about £200 a year.—Mr. Taylor, a very respectable looking man of 60, stated that he had not spoken to his wife for twenty years. He was formerly a brewer, but owing to bankruptcy proceedings he became dispossessed of means, and eventually found himself in the workhouse.

After he separated from his wife in 1870 he allowed her £50 per annum for fourteen years. Since then she had derived considerable property under her father's will; but she would not consent to do with his money. In response to questions put by Mr. Dennison, she defended, the witness denied that he went into the workhouse to spite his wife.—Mr. Marshall, a solicitor, said he had entire control of Mrs. Taylor's affairs, and her net income from all sources did not exceed £100 per annum. She was not, therefore, in a position to contribute anything towards her husband's support.—Mr. West eventually withdrew the summons.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.
Prompted no doubt by the action of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in appealing to the Queen for forgiveness, another interested

my father, on a similar mission, that being Mathabarsingh Begum, wife of Prince Birges Kadee, of the Outh family. The history of this lady is highly interesting. When the late King Wajid Ali was dethroned and removed from Outh, his wife, Harazat Begum, acting under the advice of one Jummah Khan, raised the standard of revolt against the British Government, and placed her son, Birges Kadee, who was then only a child, upon the throne. When the mutiny was suppressed she had to flee, and she took refuge in Nepal with her son, being kindly received by the late Sir Jung Bahadur, who took some interest in the education of the boy. Harazat Begum died in Nepal, and now the prince has sent his wife to plead his cause and seek the forgiveness of the Queen.

A young man named Henry Ives, who was recently employed as a telegraph operator in the General Post Office, was charged before Mr. Justice at Bow-street Police Court, on Thursday, for attempting to defraud Mr. Wintar, a bookmaker, of £100.

Mr. Wintar, who prosecuted on behalf of the Postmaster-general, stated that this was a case of a very serious and somewhat extraordinary nature. The case related to a system of betting on horse-racing by means of telegrams, which could be handed in for transmission to the telegraph office by the telegraph and race. Mr. Pratt was a publican at Spitalfields, and "kept a book," and had one of his clients a person named Mills. Telegrams were received purporting to come from Mr. Miller. It was alleged that the prisoner was in collusion with some persons who

her in the central police station was reason
above all others for releasing the man
and taking him although handed in ten minutes
before the race was run, had been con-
tained in the office until after the race
was known. The name of the winning horse
was then substituted for the one originally
written, and that it was effected by this man
Mr. Pratt had been ascertained. Mr. Sett
of the elements in the management of the
sixth raised the question of the man who
had been asked to make inquiries, with the re-
sult that a number of the employees at the P.
Office were suspended, and further inquiries
are still pending.—Mr. Purcell, on behalf
of the accused, elicited that the witness Mil-
had allowed him to send telegrams in his name
—The accused was committed for trial.

kinson examination, in the course of which he stated that he had lent to a man, calling him-
self Tichborne, a sum of £3,000. He held
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| be worthless.

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CRUEL ROBBERY BY A SON.
Alfred Le May, a young man, was charged at the Thames Police Court on Thursday with stealing £40, the contents of a box of Eton-street, the London Church Lane.—The prisoner is a widow, said the prisoner's son. On a Monday six weeks ago she went, leaving her son at home, and he told her he was not going out. On returning home the following Monday night her son was not at home, and she did not see a thing of him until Wednesday night. Fourteen afterwards she missed £40 from beneath two mattresses. In answer to the lawyers, the witness said all the money was wrapped up in a cloth, and she saw it a week previous to missing it. On Wednesday night the prisoner returned home, and she sent for a constable.—J. Douglas, 398 H, said he was on duty in Eton-street, Back Church Lane, when the prisoner was given into his custody for stealing, belonging to his mother, and he said, "Right, governor, I took it about five weeks ago."—In answer to Mr. Dickinson, the counsel, she said she did not wish the magist to punish the prisoner, but only to keep away from her.—Mr. Dickinson said he would keep the prisoner away from the complaint, and committed him for trial.

The Dean of Durham, Dr. Lake, is seriously ill at Bath, where he has been lying for some time. He is attended by Andrew Clarke and Sir James Paget.

One of the most terrible scenes enacted these very trying moments when a named person, about 50 years old, tripped from the third-floor window. His caught against a projection from the building turned over and over in the air, and with a dreadful crash head foremost on pavement. The poor fellow's skull crushed in, and, although his breath was still in his lungs, he was forced removed to a hospital. In the meantime of the unhappy people in the floors had hurriedly woven strips of cloth together in the form of ropes, and with essayed to descend. Some of them were successful, and some slid a little way down before they were rescued. At this time, although not five minutes elapsed since the discovery of the outbreak the scene in Cloth Fair was one which utterly baffles description. A dense crowd collected in the narrow place, the upper part of the warehouse was blazing, and there was a general confusion. No one, however, anybody remained in the building who had fallen victims to the flames. Injured people were being rapidly removed to the hospital.

the charred remains of five persons, pain which was felt was increased to when at a window three or four feet appeared, and let down by means of the escape ladder a canvas bundle, which contained the charred remains of a man, who had been dead nearly a short time before he became a living person. About two another recovery was made, and a ghastly bundle was passed down in the street. The fire by this time had burned under, and it was stated that further had led to the discovery of the remains of three other persons. The scene in the street at this time was a most horrible one, and the people had congregated, but were allowed to get no nearer to the place than the ends of the streets leading to cordons of police being placed at the junction of Middle-street and Newbury-street, other thoroughfares to keep the people off. They could tell little, therefore, of the proceeding. Had they known what would have been discovered, and the great numbers of men were playing on the black collins arriving from the mortuaries which the remains were placed.

of rescue. Several of the persons who escaped were so terribly distracted that they have no recollection of how they got out of the building, and only a confused confusion of ideas as to what occurred in the fire. It could be no doubt, France says, that the fire originated in the back room of the first floor and the rapidity with which it spread point to naphtha being the prime agent. The staircase as a means of escape from the upper floors was very poor, and it is thought that almost immediately after the outbreak, and was speedily destroyed owing to the updraught of air. It was in consequence of this that the people had to fly to the windows.—Mr. Danahy, manager to Messrs. Knight, printers, who is opposite, states that a number of persons were at the window for help were being rendered. When several of them were brought into his office in a pitiable condition from shock and fright, even though they were uninjured. He was for some time in great fears for his printing works, and had to look out from the front of them because of the smoke that came in from the factory of the premises in the factory in struggling to save the women and girls.—Mr. John Bower

A numerously attended meeting of the gentlemen was held at the residence of Bartholomew Smithfield, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of appointing a committee to obtain relief for the sufferers from the terrible fire which raged at No. 6 Bowley and Brock's hat factory on Monday afternoon last. The chair was taken by Rev. E. Savory, rector of the parish, who was supported by Mr. Moorhead, Mr. H. Collingridge, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. W. C. Jackson (vestry clerk), and Mr. Walter from Messrs. Rowley and Brock in which they said "If it should be with the sanction of the relatives of the deceased, it is our intention to defray funeral expenses (personally). We shall continue the wages and salaries of the hands until we are prepared to make arrangements." Mr. Jackson moved

to have been stricken down and suffocated before they could reach the tables in the room; otherwise he should have expected to find one or more bodies on the table. There was a strong smell of naphtha which made his way to the back of the room, where he found a box near the centre of it, and from the body of the woman since identified as Alice Prior. As the staircase and its part were entirely burned away, the body had to be lowered from the windows. It was prepared at such that the fire in the back part of the room, on the floor on the N. being of naphtha, where a dangerous compound of naphtha and india-rubber was used. If the escape had been in the street when the alarm was given it would have saved the people.

MR. BROCK'S EVIDENCE.

—Mr. R. S. Brock, residing at Compton House, Seven Sisters-road, said he was partner in the firm of Rowley and Brock. The firm had been in existence 100 years. They employed about fifty persons, all of whom were females. At the time the fire broke out there were on the premises thirty persons, representing the

average about twenty gallons of naphtha were used in their business. Naphtha was occasionally used in it diluted with kerosene to clean the benches. It was well-known fact that naphtha was used in the manufacture of helmets but he had never heard it called benzoline. Since the fifteen gallons of naphtha had been found in the basement, and he believed the oil was in ten gallon cans in the basement solution with kerosene and rubber. By Mr. F. H. C. Twenty-five gallons of naphtha was used and that lasted fully a week. The inquiry was then adjourned till Tuesday eleven o'clock.

SEIZURE OF NAPHTHA.

The City inspector of explosives in the seizure of fifteen gallons of naphtha Wednesday, which were discovered in a vault under the pavement of the despoilment of Messrs. Rosley and Brothers Clair.

CLERGYMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

In reply to an inquiry as to his opinion respecting the introduction of a bill into the House of Commons for allowing

LATEST PARTICULARS.
A later despatch from Syracuse, received through Reuters' agency, gives further harrowing details of the fire. One part of the burning scene was witnessed. A man and his wife were seen at a window on the fifth story whence rescue was impossible. The woman showed a disposition to jump to the street below, but her husband was seen to entreat her not to do so. The crowd assembled outside were impatiently waiting for the woman to jump. Both husband and wife disappeared in a moment in flames. Other similar tragedies were witnessed. Many persons jumped half-frenzied from the upper floors on to some sheds and received serious injuries. One of the most frightful incidents in connection with the disaster was the death of a woman, who jumped from the fifth story. She was captured with nets to which those who made the jump were attached. A man and a woman jumped at almost the same moment into the net and escaped with broken limbs. The next person, however, who leaped was a woman dressed in her night attire. Miss (the net she fell with a terrific crash upon the pavement. Amongst those who perished in the flames was Miss Corcoran, who perished in the injured man's arms. As soon as the actual injuries were known, the police started a police investigation into temporary hospital

have saved nearly all the lives that had perished, but the terrified people were so panicked and jumped to the ground in terror at the shouts of those below, who were screaming when they saw the people were rescued, when the first fifty building was being leaping from the top of the building was a long one, and the dashing of the poor people on the pavement was a sight that made the eyes of the witnesses also witness the windows. In one case a solitary woman seen at a window bewildered with fear a few moments she stood looking for help with her hands, then she fell into the burning room, and was no more.

The Kensington branch of the Cambridge Working Men's Society, the secretary (Mr. Willoughby, has no letter from the late contributor, and in answer to a vote of thanks with reference to their services, says:—The lady who sent me the very much needed letter which I have received this morn'g. Will you kindly tell the members of the Working Men's Church of England Society of St. John the Baptist, how grateful my brother and sisters are to them for their kind expressions of sympathy with us in our sad bereavement. We have been so much comforted by the confidence which you have placed in us, and the overwhelming comfort how much my brother was able to give our society had a peculiar claim and large share of his thoughts and from being in connection with a church which he was a patron, and for which his work my brother had such

The supporters of Mr. H. J. Roby, the Gladstonian candidate, are making tremendous efforts to reach the workers who will probably settle the fortunes of the contest, but the Conservative organization is in perfect working order. The Unionists declare that the effect of the eight hours agitation on the contest has been exaggerated, but the Separatists make no secret of their reliance on the mining vote which they think will be in favor of Mr. Roby, consequent upon his pledge to support the Eight Hours Bill. But they are already at a disadvantage to the facts that, in the collieries in which Mr. Egerton is associated, the miners are practically in the enjoyment already of whatever advantage the bill would confer, and that Mr. Egerton is exceedingly popular in the district. Besides, it is not overlooked by the working classes that, while Mr. Roby has promised to support an Eight Hours Bill for miners, he as a manufacturer, would be the very last person to advocate a like measure for the benefit of factory employment. Moderate temperance men are perfectly satisfied with the views expressed by Mr. Roby, but the extreme sections will probably view his opinion with suspicion. The figures at the two previous elections were—

(C.)	4,559	(C.)	
A. K. Armitage (L.)	4,312	E. D. Gosling (G.)	3,...
217			

A FATAL VISIT TO LONDON.
The adjourned inquiry into the death of John Sparrow, aged 55, a widower, of independent means, has been held at Folkestone. Mr. Sparrow went to London about two weeks ago with the intention of buying furniture. He returned the following day, and was found dead in his bed.

[illegible]

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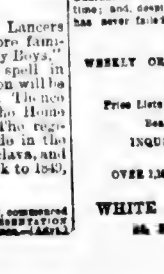
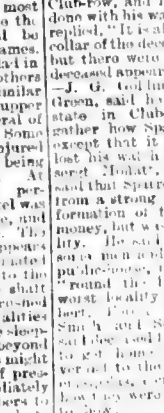
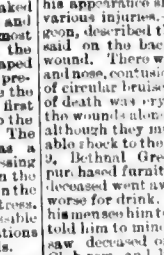
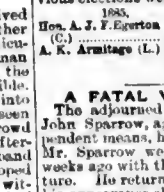
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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

There are 60,000 Unitarians in Hungary—an increase of 1,000 over last year's figures. The Guildhall School of Music started the autumn season with no fewer than 3,500 pupils.

No fewer than three parodies of the Lyceum production of "Ravenshoe" are in preparation.

Lord Brassey's son has offered his father's London estate to the occupiers at seven and a half years' purchase.

Farmer Page, of Stratford-on-Avon, has been fined £20 and costs for sending into the town milk that was adulterated to the extent of 57 per cent.

Little Clementina Thomas, the seven-year-old daughter of a baker living in Govan, was sliding down a railing, fell to the bottom, and was killed on the spot.

The typhoid fever from which Lady Rosebery is suffering was, it is believed, caused by drinking impure water, one of the springs having been polluted by some adjacent works.

Another testimony to this balmy autumn. During the last few days a second crop of strawberries has been gathered in the neighbourhood of Ramsgate, the fruit having been grown in the open air.

Miss Colenso, in her lectures, describes how, before the trial of the Zulu prisoners, she bought for £100 a British swastika, a Zulu woman captured by the conquering tribe, in order to restore her to her husband.

The revision of the list of voters in the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, which includes Penge, has resulted in a Conservative and Unionist gain of 553. In North Kensington the Conservatives claim a gain of 533.

The Spanish expedition which was sent to punish the natives of the Caroline Islands, has captured the port of Matamoras after some fighting, in which there was loss on both sides.

In spite of the almost ideally beautiful weather we have been enjoying, influenza has made its reappearance in Paris. "Within the circle of my own acquaintance I happen to know," writes a correspondent, "of not less than ten cases."

What will Lord Penrhyn now say? The Prince of Wales may attend the next Eisteddfod. It is hinted that he is desirous by his personal attendance to efface the unpleasant incident in connection with the holding of the Eisteddfod in North Wales.

The committee appointed by the City Corporation to inquire into the water supply of London have brought their public investigation to an end. It was stated that seventy Acts of Parliament had been passed to transfer water undertakings to municipal authorities.

Mr. M. H. Cripps, presiding at the Bucks. Quarter Sessions, commented on the isolated action of some magistrates with regard to licenses. In view of recent decisions, he pointed out the desirability of some uniform line being adopted. On the motion of Mr. Cripps, several names were added to the existing licensing committee, which was asked to report generally on the matter.

Mr. Bro's informed an applicant, at the North London Police Court, that the water company had power to cut off the supply of water in the case of failure to repair the connecting pipe within fourteen days of notice to do so having been given. Applicant, the magistrate added, should have caused the pipe to be repaired, and deducted the cost from the rent.

A "service of reconciliation" was held on Monday in St. Paul's Cathedral, with the object of removing from the edifice all canonical impediments caused by its recent defilement by a suicide within the building. In compliance with a petition from the cathedral authorities, the Bishop of London attended, and after the service he made the required declaration in a document which was taken charge of by the cathedral authorities.

A regrettable incident occurred during the ceremony of opening the new term at the Free University of Brussels. The mayor, M. Buis, having addressed the students, M. Philippon, who had been chosen rector for next year, rose to speak. He was at once assailed with loud cries of "Down with the Jew!" and "Down with the rector!" The mayor was obliged to call in the police. A severe struggle ensued, and several students had to be arrested.

The arena of the Rue Pergolée, Paris, where bull fights take place every Sunday and Wednesday, has again been the scene of an accident, which will probably prove fatal. It was recently thought that greater interest could be given to the spectacle by the addition of negroes stimulating the bull with pointed cudgels during the fight. One of these men was last Sunday so seriously gored by an infuriated bull that he was carried out of the arena and conveyed to his lodging. Only faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Russian painter, Nicolai, a follower of Count Tolstoi, is at present exhibiting in Berlin a remarkable picture called "What is Truth?" It represents Christ before Pilate at the moment when Pilate asked the cause of the sensation. The picture, which is causing great sensation, is of an ultra-realistic type, and represents Christ as he may be supposed to have looked at that moment. The Saviour's clothes are dirty and torn, his hair dishevelled, and his whole appearance suggestive of the struggle he had been going through. Several ladies were seen leaning against the railing, already fainting from looking at the picture.

Judgment has been given in the Board of Trade inquiry, at Liverpool, into the foundering of the *Rea*, a Portuguese steamer. The vessel was bound from Baltimore to Paris, and on the night of the 27th August she encountered a heavy gale, and was so severely knocked about that she foundered the next day, and the captain, chief officer, and seven of the crew were drowned, the others escaping in the boats. The court found that the vessel was thoroughly seaworthy, and that the assistance of the crew was due to the vessel having been driven through the centre of a terrible cyclone.

John Crundie and Edward German were summoned to the Lambeth Police Court for intimidating officers of the London Tramways Company. Dissatisfaction had arisen because of the dismissal of a foreman, and certain of the men turned out, others remaining at the work. A few days back, when the horses were being changed in Clapham-road, the defendants removed the bits and reins, and let them run loose. Mr. Hopkins said that had any injury resulted to person or property the men would have been before him on a very much more serious charge. He fined each defendant 20s. and 25s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Philip Armitage, Farley House, Queen's-road, Chelsea, appeared to a summons at the Westminster Police Court, to answer the charge, made under the Highways Act of William IV., of wilfully obstructing the thoroughfare by conducting a religious service, with the accompaniment of a drum, concertina, and cornet, and the assistance of a loud-voiced crowsing-worrier. The complainant, Mr. Leslie Murray Robertson, of Cheyne Walk, said these Sunday performances within twenty paces of his windows were intolerable. Mr. Girdlestone, for the defence, relied on the decision in the *Whitechapel* case.

but Mr. Shell would not admit the contention, and imposed a fine of 40s., refusing to grant a case.

We received from the Thames 92,933,225 gallons of water daily during September. The President of Uruguay is a man of no pretensions. He lives over a millinery store. The total membership of the Dockers' Union is now 60,840.

In all 2,160,000 people have visited the Edinburgh Exhibition.

There were 2,409 births and 1,473 deaths in London last week.

During September Londoners consumed 184,412,177 gallons of water daily.

Earl Spencer has been invited to open the bridge, costing £3,000, built over the River Nene at Wellingborough.

A coloured woman has sued a *Texas* newspaper for 100,000 damages for having spoken of her as a white woman.

There was not last week a single death from small-pox in any of the twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales.

In eighty-nine fatal cases of diarrhoea last week the victims were children under 5 years of age.

Norwich, the Connecticut town, has just lost its oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Hartigan had lived 103 years.

Lord Coleridge does not like photographers. The world has only seen one photo of him, and that was taken by a "snap-shotter," unawares.

Whilst our Army is on the decrease, that of Germany is steadily moving in a contrary direction. Since 1875 the German Army has increased by 65,331 men.

A scandalmonger is a person who talks to our neighbours about us. An entertaining talker is a person who tells us mean stories about our neighbours.

A Massachusetts young man has got into some trouble with his betrothed for courting eight other girls before her. This is the penalty of having a large heart.

Miss Mamie Joseph, daughter of Bernard Joseph, a prominent merchant of St. Augustine, Florida, has been shot dead by Alexander Campbell, a rejected lover.

The lady guides are beginning to have the value of their services recognised. One has been as far as Mount Lebanon, and is now in Palestine acting as guide.

Another sign of improvement in the position of Indian women is the fact that there exists at Bombay a women's club, several of the members of which are Parsi ladies.

In the course of a boys' fight at Greenwich a lad named Larking struck a five-year-old companion, named Smith, on the head with a stick. Death resulted in seven days.

The engine-driver of a Glasgow train saw a woman walking coolly towards the metals at Cardross. He whistled, but she went on self-destruction, for she coolly put her head on the rail and was decapitated.

A meeting is about to be held in Belfast in aid of funds for the relief of Great Britain and Ireland. There are only eleven nautical miles between the two islands, says the *Northern Whig*, if we go up the Antrim coast.

The decrease in the number of glowworms in this country is said to be due to the depredations of the swallows, who use the worms to light their nests. The luminous little creatures resent this and die early out of rage.

Two young bloods of Chicago have had a singular contest. They were both "gone" on the same girl and elected to box for her. When the young lady heard who had won she was glad, for she had secretly preferred the victor.

John Tucker, of Camden, Missouri, had deserted his wife. Her father, Dr. Johnson, swore vengeance, and, meeting Tucker, levelled his revolver at him. Tucker hurriedly fired at his father-in-law, and shot him dead.

In India promises to be a good field for lady teachers as well as for lady doctors. The movement for the higher education of women is gaining ground in India, and new schools for girls are being opened in many parts of the empire.

The worm will turn! In San Francisco, Dr. Connelly has caused a young lady's arrest for "disturbing the peace." She lives on the corner of the "Rialto," and the ground of her offending is that, while she is an inveterate piano player, the physician "denies that she is a musician."

An interesting addition to the Guildhall School of Music is three classes for the training of artists for the operatic stage. Beginners and the chorus enter the lowest class, the intermediate class is for under-voices and smaller parts, and the first class for principal artists.

"A revolver, please," demanded an apparent customer of Mr. Woods, gunmaker, of the Waterloo-road. Having completed his purchase, and been instructed as to the use of the weapon, he immediately turned it upon himself, and discharged the contents into his head. He fell down, and was picked up dead.

The Chinese are increasing at such a rate in Kimberley that shopkeepers and workmen are threatening to rise in revolt against them. Though Kimberley is comparatively a new town, the celestial visitors have already established themselves in seventy-five shops, and are gradually, but surely, obtaining a monopoly of the meaner kinds of labour.

Twenty-five thousand hungry children were fed last winter out of the funds accruing from a series of three dances given at Kensington. The destitute little diners were far away in place to the star, and the assistance of Victoria Park. This is one of the practical and philanthropic ways of bringing together the East and the West.

There was a really curious incident—half comic, half painful—in the Walworth-road a few days ago. As several persons were hurrying to enter a tramcar, the foot of a gentleman was heavily trodden upon. Immediately afterwards he was seen leaning against a wall with his leg in his hand. It was a cork limb! The unfortunate man was unable to move without the assistance of a sympathising bystander.

The use of tobacco by ladies is evidently on the increase in Paris. In London cigarettes are not unknown; it is, in fact, common enough nowadays for a lady to produce her silver or enamelled cigarette case, but in France the cigarette is said to be giving place to the cigar, and one popular lady writer says the practice is growing, and if not checked will be found to be well nigh uncontrollable.

A terrible story comes from New Albany. William Carroll, a young man, was killed by a falling chimney. Griggs at once drew a knife and stabbed Carroll, leaving the knife sticking in Carroll's body. In a moment Carroll arose, ran across the street after Griggs, and drawing the knife from the wound, plunged it into Griggs's abdomen, and immediately afterwards fell dead. Griggs also died in a few minutes.

William Morris, labourer, was charged, at the Westminster Police Court, on Tuesday, with wounding Alice Coulson by stabbing her in the back with a knife. The prisoner said he was paring his nails when the woman ran against the knife. Mr. Montagu Williams observed that it was remarkable how persons were injured in that district by running against tables, chairs, knives, or falling down and splitting their heads upon the stones. The present case

must be inquired into, and he remanded the prisoner.

It is considered a disgrace for a Mexican lady to earn her own living.

Frenchmen living out of France number, according to a recent census, 408,000.

The town of Metz is guarded by 50,000 men—the strongest garrison in the world.

There is one thing every one thinks about you, and that is that you ought to save money.

Claims sent in to the Pension Office at Washington are said to average 10,000 per day.

By a fire which broke out at Madras the Harbour Trust Office was destroyed.

As many as 1,300 German periodicals have been suppressed under the Socialistic law of that country.

The Government of Holland possesses 1,383 acres of coal, of which, curiously, 427 acres lie beneath German territory.

Love is supposed to be intoxicating from the fact that man can usually see double as much in his girl as any one else can.

It is said that the Hotel del Coronado at San Diego, California, is the largest in the world. The total floor area is 41 acres.

Nearly 43,000 have been subscribed towards the restoration of portions of Lincoln Cathedral, including the chapter house.

As many as 2,000 rap-prockers, mostly Italians, find a living in the streets of New York. Their gatherings of rage are valued at £150,000.

Exhibitions at Chelsea are apparently an institution that has come to stay. Some one has already suggested an Inter-service Exhibition for 1892.

The man-eating tigers are a terrible affliction of the Chanda district in the Central Provinces. Ten persons have been killed within a fortnight.

There is a clergyman in Pennsylvania who preaches in his sleep. He is a somewhat rare bird than the man who listens to the sermon while taking a Sunday nap.

Bessie will become quite civilised in time. With the beginning of the new year money orders are to be issued by the Post Office there as in this and every other European country.

The eight hours' day is being stoutly opposed by the shipbuilders and contractors of the United States. They say that such a measure would prevent their completing their contracts.

A peculiarity of the Princesses of Wales is that she never carries any money about with her. This is often the case with many other people of much lower station than the princesses.

Are the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadiers to be relieved? At all events, it is announced that the 1st Battalion of the King's Liverpool Regiment will start for Bermuda early next year.

The only extant autograph pianoforte score by Beethoven—opus 131, the "Grand Fugue"—dated May, 1827, and written on eighty broad folio pages, was sold by auction in Berlin for 1,325 marks.

It is proposed to introduce bicycles into the cantonment of Bangalore for the use of military officers doing duty in the several military offices in that station. This will be, it is stated, the first time that bicycles have been used for military purposes in India.

According to the Berlin Post, Major von Wisemann will return to East Africa in the course of the present month. The Government proposes to appoint a colonial council, consisting of about thirty members, to advise upon colonial affairs.

Thirty-eight persons died from measles in London last week, 21 from scarlet fever, 38 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 21 from enteric fever, one from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 24 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and two from choleraic diarrhoea.

The shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway have adopted a scheme for a pension and provident fund for the men in the company's service, who, on retiring at the age of sixty-five, would receive allowances of from £10 to £25 a year.

American ladies who are conscious of conversational defects, and desire to shine in society, employ a lady crammer, who has made a study of the subject she teaches. Before a dinner or luncheon party, the crammer spends an hour or two with the pupil, and coaches her up in general conversation.

The first annual award of a silver medal, instituted by the Company of Musicians for presentation to the most meritorious student of the year at the Royal Academy, the Royal College, and the Guildhall School of Music, was given to Mr. Stanley Hawley, who was selected for the distinction by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie.

An elderly woman, named Ecob, living near Nottingham, left home the other afternoon to gather sticks. The next day her body was found in a neighbouring field, life being extinct. A ram was engaged in butting at the lifeless form, having inflicted fearful injuries. The animal afterwards attacked a policeman and knocked him down.

Great preparations are being made at Old Goa in anticipation of the ceremony of exposing the body of St. Francis Xavier in December. Such a ceremony has not taken place since 1859, when it is computed that nearly 200,000 persons of various races and creeds from several parts of India approached the shrine to honour the "Apostle of the Indies."

A largely attended meeting of clergy, landlords, tenant farmers, and others was held in Goa in anticipation of the ceremony of exposing the body of St. Francis Xavier in December. Such a ceremony has not taken place since 1859, when it is computed that nearly 200,000 persons of various races and creeds from several parts of India approached the shrine to honour the "Apostle of the Indies."

The other day a Dublin Jarvis, named Mooney, was snatched from Wicklow Prison. He was under remand for theft, and was liberated from his cell and entrusted with the sweeping of the hall. Observing the key in the outside door he quickly let himself out and then locked the door from the outside. The officials tried to follow him, but being locked in there was considerable delay before they got out to inform the police. By that time Mooney had got away and has not been recaptured.

Striking evidence of the growing popularity of golf in London has just been furnished. Two years ago, when a club was started at Tooting Common, its promoters fixed the limit of membership at 150, a limit which at the time appeared ample for all purposes. Not many months, however, had elapsed when they were compelled to raise it to 200. This limit again has been reached, and the committee now find themselves besieged with desirable applicants.

Mr. Gladstone is well known to be the recipient of a vast number of absurd communications from too zealous admirers. Many of them are found to be not a little embarrassing, as they demand something more than merely the conventional reply by postcard. To such an extent is Mr. Gladstone troubled in this respect that publication of the following announcement has been requested:—"In consequence of the increasing unauthorised deliveries at Hawarden and elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone wishes it to be known that he cannot hold himself responsible for the safety or return of birthday and autograph books, testimonials, collector cards and books,

pictures, poems, novels, music, and other manuscripts."

A fearful storm raged along the North Wales coast on Thursday.

It is fifty-five years ago since the Houses of Parliament were burnt down.

The Times learns that two British ships are to proceed to Witu to secure the due punishment of those responsible for the massacre of Germans there.

Mr. George Bancroft, the historian of the United States, has recently celebrated his 80th birthday in the presence of his friends at Washington.

The Mansion House Fund for providing a memorial in London of the late Field-marshal Lord Strathairn is now approaching a total of £3,000.

The committee of the Royal Military Exhibition have decided to close the building at 10 p.m. on and after Monday next. The exhibition will close on Saturday, the 1st of November.

Among the numerous cases of saving or attempting to save life from drowning which have recently been reported to the Royal Humane Society for recognition, there are thirteen in which the ages of the heroes ranged from eight years to sixteen.

There is a proposition on foot to merge New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Westchester county, the town of Jamaica, Flushing, Newtown, New York, Gravesend, and Staten Island under one great municipal government.

Archibald McSpens was, at Glasgow, remitted to the Inverness police, charged with stealing forty-three sheep and lambs. He was caught in a house at Glasgow, when he said to the detectives, "I'm guilty."

A poor man, wishing to get a share of what the rich man had, is said to be about to resign the chairmanship of Messrs. Alsop and Limited—has made a generous gift to the employees of the brewery. Their club will receive the whole of his ordinary stock in the firm, which amounts to £10,000 worth.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Corporation, Mr. W. D. Cruddas, one of the directors of the Elswick Works, made a gift of more than four acres to the city for a recreation-ground. The open space is in Stockwood-road, near the works, and is valued at £10,000. There are now eight public parks in Newcastle.

A telegram from Algiers announces the death from hydrophobia of a young shepherd, aged 14. He had been bitten in the face, and five days after the occurrence came as a patient to the Institute Pasteur. He returned a month ago apparently cured, but was attacked suddenly on Monday, and died after passing a night of horrible suffering.

Sunday, the 26th inst., being the nineteenth birthday of the Emperor, the Emperor has been observed at the Saturday before shall be observed as a school holiday throughout the empire, and be otherwise appropriately observed; so that the nonagenarian field-marshal's fête promises to assume the form of a national celebration.

This is Mr. Gladstone's latest definition of Home Rule:—"The gift of a measure of self-government, central in that it should be carried on in Dublin, but local in that its power would be confined to purely Irish affairs, and subject, like all the other local legislatures of the empire, to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster."

A gunner in the Royal Artillery has just died at Woolwich who a few years ago was a young man and spent the whole of his fortune in three years, at the end of which time he was absolutely penniless. As a last resort he was enlisted in the Army, and was sworn into the Royal Artillery. He died at the Herbert Military Hospital recently.

If Dickens lives in history as the novelist who got the largest sum of money ever paid for a little book, Scott lives as the one who earned the largest sum of money in the shortest space of time. He knocked off "Woodstock" in three months, and sold it for £25,237, and in the nineteen months ended June, 1837, he got £25,000 from the publishers for *MS. delivered*.

A girl in America has made her own trousers. She is a "Society girl," and a "lynx-eyed visitor" caught her sitting before a dress-stand and ironing drapery, some material. She immediately denied it, saying she could not believe that the trousers were actually making her own. The fact got into the papers, and praisings of praise upon from all the editors. The girl is famous.

A man who threw himself in front of the Brighton and Dyke train has been identified as James Henry Foster, an insurance agent of 2, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. He had come to receive his pension at Woolwich Arsenal, and at the inquest it was stated that ten years ago he jumped from Rochester Bridge into the Medway. The fireman stated that the deceased waited until the engine was four yards off, and then jumped in front.

The Royal Courts of Justice, after having been closed during the Long Vacation, will be re-opened for the first time on Friday, the 26th inst. The Lord Chancellor, having entertained Her Majesty's judges and others at breakfast at the House of Lords, and will proceed in procession with the judges to the central hall, and the Michaelmas sittings will thus, according to ancient custom, be formally opened.

At a meeting held in the Savoy school-room, it was resolved to organize a society to provide a memorial of the late Mr. Henry James for thirty years' chairmanship of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and to invite the parliamentary friends of the late chairman to the speaker to join in the project. A committee was appointed, Messrs. Coutts undertaking to receive subscriptions, and the form of the memorial was left over for future consideration.

A man named Robert Cole, becoming dependent through poverty, cut his throat at Louisville, Kentucky. He lingered some days and then died. Two hours before he expired his wife received a telegram from New York informing her that she and her brother, John Evans, were heirs to an estate worth £10,000, left them by a relative in Kentucky. England. Mrs. Cole is a native of Southampton, from which place she and her husband emigrated some years ago.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1890, when there was a balance of £5,220,261, to October 11th, 1890, were £12,543,222, against £41,210,217 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,502,522. The total revenue was £18,765,783, against £46,948,948 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on October 11th, 1890, amounted to £1,264,144, and at the same date in 1889 to £1,407,822.

A destructive fire broke out early on Thursday morning on the premises of Messrs. Harris, Solomon, and Co., sewing-machine makers, Borough High-street. The alarm was at once given, and two fire-engines and an escape were soon on the spot. The firemen found that the second floor was well alight, and that the upper portion was also becoming ignited. They quickly got to work, and succeeded in containing the outbreak to the one building. After about an hour's work the flames were subdued. The upper portion of the building, however, was completely gutted, while the rest suffered severely from smoke and water.

In twenty years Anthony Trollope made a fortune of £70,000 out of his stories.

At the request of the Hungarian Jockey Club the police of Budapest have closed several clandestine betting agencies.

Mr. Edward Jenkins's ("Gin's Baby") description of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien is "jackanape politicians."

Three hundred and fifteen births and 163 deaths were registered in Kensington in the four weeks ending October 4th.

In Brisbane free labour is plentiful. The strike is collapsing, and many unionists are applying for work, which they find a difficulty in obtaining.

There was a considerable increase in the drink bill of 1889 as compared with the drink bills of the immediately preceding years. It amounted to £12,213,276, or £2 11s. 11d. per head, or £17 9s. 7d. per family, of the population of the United Kingdom.

The county of Galway contains no fewer than 15,400 small holdings, not exceeding fifteen acres each. There are of these about 1,700 of one acre or less, and about 4,300 over one acre and not exceeding five acres in extent.

The Peverance Cotton Mill, belonging to Mr. John Henry Lee, at Farnworth, near Bolton, was burned down on Thursday, the cause being friction. The damage is estimated at £20,000. All the operatives escaped, but 30,000 spindles were destroyed.

"No greater calamity can befall a nation," says Mr. Lecky, "than to be mainly represented and directed by conspirators, adventurers, or professional agitators, and no more severe condemnation can be passed upon a political system than that it leads naturally to such a result."

A single week of foggy weather means an increase of at least £40,000 for extra public and private lighting, and it has been computed that the serious and other incidents of our dark days cost Londoners at least two millions sterling.

A young London writer, who recently made a hit with a little humorous book which had a wide circulation among railway readers, now demands and gets as much as sixty guineas for a short story above his signature in a society paper, he still retaining the sole copyright in his own hands.

Mr. Chaplin, speaking in Lincolnshire, answered the denial of the Opposition that there had been obstruction last session by stating that twenty members had made over 1,300 speeches, which at twenty minutes each, meant they had occupied more than 400 hours out of a session which contained, probably, 1,000 working hours.

American women appear to be more clubbable than English. The Ladies' New York Club, started a few months ago, with thirty members, has now over 600. Lectures, readings, and social meetings are held there, and excellent restaurants, and a number of sleeping apartments are included in the accommodation.

"I have seen men ride very bad back-jumpers bare-backed, and I have often heard of others who could ride them in an English saddle; but I never saw it done, and do not believe it is possible." So writes the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton, who passed eight years in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria.

The Russian Government has finished its delivery of 80,000 Berdan rifles to the Serbian War Office, and the pleasant intimation has reached the Finance Minister (the Vienna correspondent of the Times says) that these weapons may be paid for at his convenience. This removes a heavy item from the estimates of next year's Budget.

Earl Spencer, addressing a Liberal meeting at Newport, Monmouthshire, said that disestablishment in Ireland had been beneficial, and he should like to see Welsh disestablishment the foremost plank in the Liberal programme, with one reservation—Ireland. He maintained that events in that country showed that the Government policy was wrong.

As some empty carriages were being shunted at Grove Park on Wednesday night, four coaches left the rails, and falling over on a similar line, completely blocked the track. A down line, completely blocked the work of clearing the line. It was not, however, until several hours had elapsed that the line was cleared and traffic resumed.

A few nights ago a party of moonlighters visited the house of a farmer named Sheehan, residing near the village of Ashford, county Wick, and endeavoured to break into the safe of his gun. This is the fourth time a safe has been broken into at Sheehan's, and on each occasion resistance has been offered and the gang repulsed. On this latest occasion, however, the door of the house was broken, and other damage was done.

"Lord Cahir," who created an extraordinary scene in the Croydon Police Court when charged on a warrant with threatening the life of his next-door neighbour, was released by Mr. Utton, one of the visiting officers, from the Croydon Police Court, on a magistrate's order.

Although the patient will for the present be detained in the county asylum, he will, of course, not be chargeable to the rate.

A banner bearing the arms of the Worshipful Company of Broderers has been worked for the guild at the Wimbledon Art College for Ladies, and is regarded as a very excellent specimen of heraldic embroidery, the needlework being executed with peculiar skill and elegance of design. This beautiful sample of work reflects great credit upon the institution, and clearly shows that it excels in that branch of the art of embroidery specially appertaining to heraldry.

Writing to the Board of Trade respecting a recent outrage upon a Folkestone lugger by French fishermen, Sir Edward Walker expressed the opinion that unless swift cruisers, constantly on the alert, be placed in the Channel there will be a collision leading to loss of life and ending in some diplomatic difficulty. The secretary of the Board of Trade, in reply, states that the first step will be to bring the matter before the French Government, as the outrage referred to apparently took place outside British waters.

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, at Guildford, a peculiar case of kleptomania came before the

occasion.—Mr. Reed: It did not have to be put into force. The debtor was advised by the court that he must submit, and he

THE ARREST.—Mr. Duncan, having shaken hands with a few friends, left the court with his solicitor, Mr. Eubank. A small crowd prompted by curiosity, followed him. Suddenly Detectives

The detective said, "I have a warrant for your arrest." Duncan seemed much astonished, and Mr. Rubinstein remarked that the warrant had been discharged. "That is not the same as mine," said the detective. "You must come with me to Bow-street." Accordingly the party went to the station. The initiated had noticed the two detectives about before. Indeed, they had been in attendance at the court all day. Subsequently Duncan, described as late of Wilton crescent, was charged before Mr. Vaughan with various offences under the Debtors' Act.

on a warrant. Mr. Conquy, the inspector at Bow-street, said that no legal gentleman had appeared to prosecute at present, as the defendant had only been arrested at five o'clock in the afternoon. Formal evidence of the arrest was given, and the information alleging offences under the Bankruptcy Act was read to him. He made a reply, and was formally remanded.

The Lord Mayor of London and the sheriff who are in Manchester as the guests of the mayor, went over the Ship Canal works on Wednesday.

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